

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,**

**Received up to 28th July, 1884.**

**POLITICAL.**

The *Anwáru-l-Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 17th July, advertising to the annexation of Merv by Russia, expresses its concurrence with Central Asian affairs. the *Hazár-i-Dástán* in thinking that the British Government should occupy Herat. If the Amír consents to the occupation, well and good; otherwise the place should be seized by force, and he should not be regarded as a friendly ally.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 25th July, referring to the proposed appointment of a Commission for the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier, remarks that Proposed delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier. the delimitation may postpone, but cannot altogether prevent, the impending quarrel between Russia and England. The *Bandhu* will not be surprised if the two powers fail to agree in the matter of the delimitation. If the Russian and the British frontiers become conterminous, hostilities are sure to break out sooner or later. The British Government should not allow the Russians to advance any further.

Circulation,  
13 copies.



## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
1,880 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 23rd July, referring to the report, which the editor has received from London, giving an account of the measures adopted by the Indian Reform Association there in connection with the Civil Service question.

to the report, which the editor has received from London, giving an account of the measures adopted by the Indian Reform Association there in connection with the Civil Service question, remarks that the Association has really laid the advocates of the restoration of the age standard to 21 years under a deep debt of gratitude. But the *Akhbār* thinks that the mere raising of the limit of age would not be enough, and is glad to see that the Sarvajanik Sabhá of Poona and some of its native contemporaries share its views in this matter. The sea voyage to London is a greater obstacle in the way of natives desirous of competing for the Civil Service Examination than the standard of age. The present system, under which the examination is held only at London, involves heavy sacrifices to the native candidate. He forfeits his caste, and is put to considerable expense, while his success at the examination is quite uncertain. Few persons can be prepared to run these ruinous risks for a prize which, great as it is, is so uncertain. The examination should be also held in this country for the benefit of natives, and the successful candidates should be required to proceed to England to prosecute their further studies there for a certain time. Such candidates would have no hesitation in going to England.

The *Bharat Jñan* (Benares), of the 21st July, in continuation of its previous article, remarks that the officers seek to justify their visits to the hills on the ground that the plains become comparatively unhealthy in the hot weather. Surely they show little sense of their duty when they thus betake themselves to sanatoria, leaving the people to fall a prey to disease. If they spent the lakhs of rupees, which their migrations cost every year, on sanitary improvements in their capitals, would not their capitals become more healthy? Moreover, the migration of the Viceroy, who is a fresh comer



from England, is necessary, but he should not take the major portion of his office with him to Simla, nor should his stay there last so long. The case of the Governors and the Lieutenant-Governors is quite different. They are generally selected from among the civilians who have passed their lives in this country, and are, so to speak, seasoned men. Hence they have no necessity for a migration to the hills during the hot weather.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 23rd July, in commenting upon the draft Rules framed by the Local Government under section 9 of the new Municipalities Act for the Lucknow Municipality, remarks that the municipality has been properly divided into six wards according to the police-stations. A better division could not be made. The number of members fixed for each ward may be also considered as unobjectionable. But it is not clear why it has been declared that of the six members for Ganeshganj three will be Europeans. There is no necessity for such a restriction, which is objectionable on several grounds. In the first place, the restriction will reduce the number of native members for that ward only to three. If Eurasians are considered as natives for the purposes of the Municipalities Act, this number may be still further practically reduced. Secondly, the arrangement will create a bad precedent. On the strength of that precedent the Musalmáns, who form two-thirds of the entire population of Lucknow, might contend that the Muhammadan members should be two-thirds of the whole Committee, and the Shias or the Kashmiris of the Chauk might claim to be entitled to elect four of the six members for that ward. If the Europeans form a comparatively large and influential portion of the population in Ganeshganj, they should not be afraid of a general election. As regards the qualifications of electors, the *Hindustani* thinks that the rent qualification is not a very proper one. There are many Government servants and pleaders whose income exceeds

Circulation,  
600 copies.



Rs. 50 a month, but who live in houses whereof the rent is less than Rs. 5 a month. If the proposed rent qualification is sanctioned, these men will not be eligible for the office of voter. Moreover, the officers will find it difficult to estimate the rent of premises in different parts of the town. The rent of a house worth four thousand rupees in Aminabad will be about Rs. 10 a month, while a house of the same value in the Chauk will not rent for more than Rs. 2 or 3 a month. In order to avoid these difficulties, it should be provided that any one who occupies premises valued at Rs. 2,000 will be qualified to vote. The other qualification for a voter is that he should be assessed to an imperial or a municipal tax in a sum not less than Rs. 5 a year. It is difficult to realize why this qualification has been proposed, when no municipal tax is levied at Lucknow and the lowest rate at which the license-tax is levied is Rs. 10. We do not think the Municipal Committee contemplates the imposition of a new municipal tax. Hence it should be provided that any one who pays an imperial tax of not less than Rs. 10 will be eligible for an electorship, but that limit would be rather too high. Under these circumstances, the *Hindustani* is of opinion that a moderate minimum income should be held as qualifying a man for the office of voter. The qualifications proposed for candidates for election are too high. Any occupier of premises whereof the rent is Rs. 15 a month, and any one who is in receipt of an income of Rs. 2,000 a year, should be eligible for memberships. It is to be regretted that no intellectual qualification has been fixed for candidates for memberships. No one should be allowed to be a candidate unless he has a pretty fair knowledge of at least two languages. Such a provision is necessary to prevent the admission of ignorant persons to the committee.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 19th July, states that it appears from the latest Resolution of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Local self-government  
in the North-Western  
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on local self-government that the district officers will be appointed Presidents of the Municipal Committees at Allahabad, Lucknow, Benares, Agra, Bareilly, and Moradabad by nomination. The *Pioneer* highly approves of this arrangement, which is obviously opposed to Lord Ripon's scheme, and regrets that it has not been extended to Cawnpore, Meerut, Fyzabad, &c. Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, and especially the *Pioneer* and the *Civil and Military Gazette*, have spared no pains in bringing local self-government into disrepute. It is surprising that the municipal boards of those very places, where competent persons could be found among natives for the office of president, have not been conceded the privilege of electing their presidents. If Sir Alfred Lyall desired that the district officers should be presidents of the boards at Allahabad, &c., he should have contented himself with nominating them as members, as was done by Sir Charles Aitchison with respect to Amritsar. The boards themselves might have elected them as presidents. Even if they selected natives for the office, there would be no harm.

A correspondent of the same paper, of the 26th July, in Mr. Parker and the answer to the strictures of the *Akhbār-i-Ām*. *Akhbār-i-Ām* on Mr. Parker's judgment in the *Arya Mittra* libel case, observes that Mr. Parker undoubtedly showed indulgence to the editor of the *Akhbār-i-Ām* in letting him off with a fine, and that the latter has laid himself open to the charge of ingratitude by denying this. Mr. Parker bears no ill-will towards journalists. But the vernacular newspapers are most badly conducted and are full of gross libels. The wonder is that the native editors are not more frequently prosecuted for defamation. Why on earth do they meddle with the private affairs of the people? What business had the *Arya Mittra* to drag the affairs of the Rāni of Sardār Bhagwān Singh into public discussion? Had the editors of that paper indulged in such imputations against her in the time of the Sikhs, they would have been at once



blown from a gun. Even if her heirs had been alive at present, they would have undoubtedly killed them. The editor of the *Akhbār-i-Ām* is an inexperienced youth, and does not appreciate the kindness shown to him and the editor of the *Arya Mittra* by Mr. Parker. Had the Judicial Assistant Commissioner been influenced by no feeling of mercy, he would have sentenced them to two years' imprisonment and also to large fines.

Circulation,  
168 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 24th July, expresses satisfaction at the recent confirmation of Rāe Sālig Rām in the office of Post-Master-General of these provinces, and thanks the Government of India for it. The Rāe is an able and experienced officer, and has introduced important reforms into the Postal Department. He has given the lie to the detractors of his countrymen who condemn natives as quite incapable of holding posts of trust and responsibility. The system of administration, which was introduced by Rāja Todar Mal, Birbal, Abu-l-Fazl, Faizi, and Nawāb Shahbaz Khān in Akbar's time, is still followed by the British Government. There is no dearth of such able men among us at present, but the difficulty is that they are afforded no opportunity of exhibiting their abilities.

Circulation,  
700 copies.

The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 28th July, complains that only an Urdu translation of the rules framed by the Local Government for the Allahabad Municipality under the new Municipalities Act has been published, and that people who only know Hindi are unable to read them in consequence.

The same paper, on the authority of a sweeper, states that every male sweeper who desires to enter the service of the municipal committee at Allahabad has to pay Rs. 25, and every female sweeper Rs. 16, to the Muhammadan police

Police officer in charge of the sanitary arrangements, Allahabad.



officer who is in charge of the sanitary arrangements of the city. Moreover, the officer does not pay the sweepers at the full rates, and also fines them something every month. A rumour is prevalent to the effect that the sanitary arrangements will be shortly placed into the hands of another officer. It is to be hoped that he will not levy black-mail from the sweepers.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 26th July, states that

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Colonel Harcourt, Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspur.

it has already drawn the attention of the Panjáb Government to several illegal proceedings of Colonel Harcourt, Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspur, in connection with the introduction of local self-government into that district. Probably no subordinate European officer is so greatly opposed to that noble measure of Lord Ripon as he. Some other complaints have lately reached the editor against him. Chhaba Singh, zaildar, has been admitted to the municipal committee, while Ráe Hukam Chand, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, has not been. The Ráe is well known to Sir Charles Aitchison, who presented him with a valuable robe of honour at the late Multan Darbar. The fact is that he is not on good terms with Colonel Harcourt. This is the reason why the latter has not recommended him for a membership, and once even turned him out of the premises of his house when he went to see him. It is a matter for deep regret that a man, who is held in such high respect by the Local Government, should be insulted in this way by a district officer. Again, Colonel Harcourt insulted Shekh Amir Bakhsh of Batala, who lately called on him, in the same way. Our worthy Lieutenant-Governor rises from his seat to receive even ordinary persons, who go to see him, and treats them with courtesy. Officers like the Deputy Commissioner in question are a disgrace to the British nation, and prevent the British rule from becoming as popular as it otherwise would be.



The same paper, in commenting upon the new Panjáb Re-organization Scheme, Re-organization Scheme, regrets to state that natives have been excluded from all the higher offices. There will be three Judges in the Chief Court, of whom one will be a Barrister-at-law and two Civilians. Hence no native will be eligible for elevation to that Court. Pandit Rám Náráyan and Bábu Partol Chandra Chattarji among the native pleaders in the province are in every way qualified to sit on the bench of the Court. The Divisional Courts will consist entirely of Civilians. One of the two Judges in each Divisional Court should have been a native. There are many native officers, such as Munshi Muhammad Mihndi Khán, Sardár Muhammad Haiyát Khán, Ráe Gopál Dás, Pandit Moti Lál, &c., who would have satisfactorily performed the duties of the office in question. More than one-third of even subordinate judgeships have been reserved for Civilians, although these posts are almost entirely bestowed on natives in other provinces.

The Gurdáspur correspondent of the same paper states that the *salám* difficulty at Gur-  
dáspur. *salám* difficulty has been satisfactorily settled. The Deputy Commissioner sent for the Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner and the pleaders to his house, and effected a conciliation between them.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 19th July, referring to the scarcity of water at Lucknow, states that the question of water-supply has been under the consideration of the municipal committee for the last three years, but that the committee has not yet come to a decision. The Local Government drew the attention of the committee to the subject in vain. Some time ago the committee showed some activity, and engaged the services of a European engineer, who, after making his surveys, reported that the project would cost about 18 or 20 lakhs of rupees. As soon as the committee heard of the estimated cost, its enthusiasm again cooled



down. If it has no funds, why does it not borrow the money for the purpose? Cannot the Government of India aid the committee in carrying out this necessary scheme? But the difficulty is that the Government has to supply *pankhas* and *tattis* to the European soldiers during the hot weather, to pay a large annual subsidy to the Amír of Kabul, and to provide for the spiritual wants of the European officers.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 18th July, referring

Circulation,  
900 copies.

Assessment of the li-  
cense-tax at Siálkot.

to the assessment of the license-tax at Siálkot, complains that three labourers at Noldográi, who are brothers, have been assessed at Rs. 10 each. They were formerly sweepers and have lately become Musalmáns. They live from hand to mouth, and had to borrow money in order to pay the tax. As their case appears to be a very hard one, it is hoped that Sir Charles Aitchison will enquire into it. The Government of India would do well to levy a small poll-tax, which should not exceed one rupee per grown-up man, and abolish the obnoxious license-tax.

A correspondent of the *Lawrence Gazette* (Meerut), of the

Circulation,  
180 copies.

Ganges Canal officials,  
Bulandshahr.

9th July (received on the 23rd idem), complains that the Ganges Canal officials in Bulandshahr do not make a fair and equitable distribution of water among the cultivators. There are villages which are equal in area and which pay the same water-tax, but the number of channels for the supply of water widely differs in them; as for instance, there are 13 channels in Achána, but only one or two in Usera, although the two villages have an equal area and pay the same water-tax.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 21st July, regrets

Circulation,  
160 copies.

Failure of the rains in  
Rájputána.

to state that Rájputána is threatened by famine owing to the failure of the rains in that part of the country. The *Gazette* advises the well-to-do classes to raise money by subscriptions and to purchase grain out of it, which should be sold to the poorer classes at cost price in time of dearth.



Circulation,  
145 copies.

The *Ainu-l-Akhdar* (Moradabad), of the 24th July, complains that heavy assessments have been made at Moradabad in connection with the license-tax. One Husain Bakhsh, a poor man, who carries on no kind of trade, has been assessed at Rs. 10.

License-tax, Moradabad.

#### NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,  
600 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 23rd July, states that the *Pioneer* and the *Times of India* have been lately urging the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the charges which have been brought against Holkar. There is no doubt that our contemporaries are only the spokesmen of the Foreign Office, which is pulling the wires from behind the stage. We would have no objection to the assembling of a Commission at Indor, but the Commissions already appointed in Native States on such occasions have been failures. Such Commissions always consist of officers who have a direct or indirect connection with the Political Department, and who are prejudiced in its favour in consequence. Complaints have been made against the Mahārāja only since the elevation of Colonel Bannerman to the Indor Agency. Colonel Bannerman's proceedings at Jaipur are well known and cannot induce us to entertain a very high opinion of him. Any one who is acquainted with the conduct of the Mahārāja and the Foreign Office will have no difficulty in finding out how matters stand. The Mahārāja is not an obsequious man and does not cringe and fawn on the Foreign Office. Hence the outcry raised against him by that office. There have been cases of greater highhandedness in British territory than those which have been laid at the door of the Mahārāja, but no action was taken by the Government of India in them. If the eldest son of the Mahārāja has committed any arbitrary acts, the Government should have him punished. But it will be unjust to visit his sins on the Mahārāja. The Foreign Office will continue to bring Native Chiefs into difficulties and to shake their confidence in the justice of the paramount

Mahārāja Holkar.



power, unless it is made to mend its ways. The ruler of Indor has rendered a great service to Feudatory India by laying his grievances before the Viceroy independently of the Foreign Office. He would render a still greater service to her, if he drags the *Pioneer* and the Foreign Office to the Criminal Court.

The *Vritta Dhárá* (Dhár), of the 21st July, in answer to the charge of misgovernment brought against Holkar by the *Pioneer*

The same.

and other Anglo-Indian newspapers, endeavours to show that since his accession to the throne the Mahárájá has introduced important reforms into the administration, has managed the affairs of the State with ability, and has always been anxious to promote the welfare of his subjects. The faults which characterize his government are to be found in every other government. The *Vritta* states that the Mahárájá has been also charged with disloyalty. It has been alleged that he keeps a larger army than that allowed by the treaty stipulations, that he is bent on collecting large quantities of arms and ammunition, that he breaks in new horses for his battery, and so on! It is difficult to realize how far these charges are well founded. The *Vritta* advises the Mahárájá to prosecute his accusers and to bring them to justice.

Circulation,  
120 copies.

The *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 26th July, states that

Mourning observed in Kashmir in honour of the death of the Mahárájá's daughter-in-law.

strict mourning, accompanied with an entire suspension of trade, was ordered to be observed for thirteen days in

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Jammu in honour of the death of the wife of Mián Amar Singh, a son of the Mahárájá. Even the frying of any article of food in oil or butter was prohibited under the penalty of a fine of Rs. 25 and imprisonment for 6 months! The orders for the observance of such strict mourning afforded the police a favourable opportunity of extorting money from the people. The police charged a baker with preparing his food



in the prohibited way and arrested him. His neighbours bore witness to his innocence in vain. He had to pay a bribe of Rs. 4 to the police in order to purchase his release. A Muhammadan woman was arrested by the police for not putting off her bangles as a sign of mourning, and was not let off until her husband had paid them Rs. 5 as illegal gratification. It is to be hoped that Diwán Anant Rám will enquire into the high-handedness of the police. It would be a good thing if the *hartál*, or the compulsory suspension of trade and the observance of mourning on the occasion of a death in the reigning family in a native state, was put a stop to. The custom is a barbarous one and seriously interferes with the liberty of the people. Surely the fate of the people in a country, where a death in the ruling chief's family renders the use of oil or the putting on of bangles by them a cognizable offence, is not a very enviable one. Even slaves and animals cannot bear such severity.

#### POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 26th July, writing from Kasauli, is glad to state that the sub-post-office at that place has been raised to the position of a full post-office. But the post-office appears to be under-handed. The same man receives parcels, registers letters, issues money-orders, and does the Savings Bank business. Hence the people are long detained at the post-office windows to their inconvenience. Moreover, there is no veranda or shed for the protection of the people from the inclemencies of the weather during their detention. The postal authorities should see to this.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur, ...	Urdú	Weekly ...	Barkat Ali	1884. July 26th	1884. July 28th	150 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Tri-weekly ...	Díván Bútá Singh,	July 21st, 23rd, & 24th.	" 24th, 26th, & 28th respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Ágrá Akhbár</i>	Ágrá ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Khawájá Yúsuf Ali,	21st	23rd	150 "
4	<i>Áina-i-Sikandarí</i>	Morádábád ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ahmad Baksh	9th & 17th	26th	80 "
5	<i>Áina-i-Akhbár</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Diláwar Ali	24th	"	145 "
6	<i>Akhbár-i-'Álam</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	22nd	25th	80 "
7	<i>Akhbár-i-'Ám</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám	23rd	"	1,880 "
8	<i>Álmata-l-Akhbár</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Fakhrul-dín	22nd	"	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.)
9	<i>Álgharh Institute Gazette.</i>	Álgharh ...	Urdú-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái	22nd & 26th	24th & 28th respectively.	102 copies.
10	<i>Álmorá Akhbár</i>	Álmorá ...	Hindí	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand	21st	24th	150 "
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow, ...	Urdú	Ditto ...	Chandan Lál	19th	23rd	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	"	22nd	250 copies.
13	<i>Anwara-l-Akhbár</i>	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahádur	17th	25th	"
14	<i>Árya Patra</i>	Bareilly ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Monthly ...	Secretary to the Árya Samáj.	For June	"	"



## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
15	<i>Ashdāt-i-Sunnat</i> ...	Lahore ...	Arabic	Monthly	Muhammad Husain,	1884. For March, April & May.	1884. July 22nd	350 copies.
16	<i>Ashraf-i-Akhdar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Urdū	Tri-monthly,	Mirzā Khān	July 21st	25th	110
17	<i>Bhārat Bandhu</i> ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Weekly	Totā Rām	25th	28th	135
18	<i>Bhāratend</i> ...	Brindāban,	Hindi	Monthly	Rādhā Charan Gos- wāmī.	For July	25th	250
19	<i>Bhārat Vilās</i> ...	Agā	Ditto	Weekly	Bhagwān Dās	June 18th & 18th July.	23rd	200
20	<i>Bhārat Jyoti</i> ...	Benāres	Ditto	Ditto	Rām Krishn Varmā	July 21st	22nd	...
21	<i>Dādābā-i-Qaisar</i> ...	Bareilly	Urdū	Ditto	Thākūr Prasād	19th & 26th	23rd & 26th respectively.	300
22	<i>Dādābā-i-Sikandar</i>	Rāmpur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain	21st	23rd	453
23	<i>Delhi Punch</i> ...	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-l-din	23rd	26th	331
24	<i>Deh Uptarak</i> ...	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	Sālig Rām	19th	22nd	740
25	<i>Gurmukhī Akhdar</i> ...	Amritsar	Gurmukhī,	Ditto	Jhanda Singh	23rd	25th	250
26	<i>Hām-i-Hind</i> ...	Cawnpore,	Urdū	Ditto	Muhammad Nābī Ashraf.	24th	23rd	613
27	<i>Hidayat</i> ...	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-l-din	18th	23rd	...
28	<i>Hindustān</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Gangā Prasād	23rd & 25th	23rd & 26th respectively.	600
29	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdū,	Bi-weekly	Mahābir Prasād	19th & 23rd,	22nd & 26th respectively.	150
30	<i>Jain Prakash</i> ...	Farrukh- nagar	Hindi and Urdū.	Monthly	Jīyā Lal	For July	27th	...
31	<i>Jalwa-i-Tar</i> ...	Meerut	Urdū	Weekly	Ganeshī Lal	July 24th	23rd	9



32	Jamshid-Jamshed	...	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	...	Jamshed Ali	...	20th	...	24th	...	150	...
33	Jamshid Gazette	...	Jammé	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	...	Muhammad Nisár Ali	...	"	4th & 12th	"	22nd & 26th respectively.	...	...
34	Karnamah	...	Lucknow	Urdú	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yáqúb	...	"	21st	"	23rd	250	"
35	Kashf Patrika	...	Benáres	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	...	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	...	"	25th	"	27th	600 copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt.)	...
36	Ketkar Punch	...	Badáun	Urdú	Tri-monthly	...	Amjad Husain	...	"	22nd	"	25th	110 copies.	...
37	Kavi Vachan Sudha	...	Benáres	Hindi	Weekly	...	Chintamani Rao	...	"	21st	"	22nd	350	"
38	Khair Khawab-i-Aalam	...	Delhi	Urdú	Ditto	...	Mir Hasan	...	"	24th	"	26th	190	"
39	Koh-i-Nar	...	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	...	Harsukh Rai	...	"	19th, 22nd, 24th & 26th,	"	22nd, 25th, 27th & 28th respectively.	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)	...
40	Lawrence Gazette	...	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	...	Iqbál-i-din	...	"	9th & 16th	"	23rd & 25th respectively.	130 copies.	...
41	Lyall Gazette	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ganesh Lal	...	"	24th	"	26th	300	"
42	Lyall Gazette	...	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	...	Buláqi Dás	...	"	"	"	"	90	"
43	Maratir Gazette	...	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdú	Weekly	...	Gobardhan Dás	...	"	21st	"	25th	200	"
44	Mashri-i-Quisar	...	Lucknow	Urdú	Ditto	...	Ghulám Muhammad	...	"	22nd	"	23rd	175	"
45	Mishri-i-Nimroz	...	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	...	Mubín-i-llah	...	"	23rd	"	27th	270	"
46	Mittra Vidyá	...	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	...	Mukund Ram	...	"	21st	"	23rd	100	"
47	Mystic-i-Ain	...	Agrá	Urdú	Tri-monthly	...	Ahmad Khan	...	"	20th	"	"	100	"
48	Munim-i-Akbar	...	Barabanki	Ditto	Weekly	...	Muhammad Yásuf	...	"	16th	"	25th	125	"
49	Muraqqa-i-Takalib	...	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	...	Bihari Lal	...	"	15th	"	23rd	500	"
50	Murad-i-Kashmir	...	Ditto	Ditto	Monthly	...	Shyam Narayan	...	"	For April & May,	"	"	175	"
51	Najm-i-Azam	...	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	...	Amjad Ali	...	"	July 21st	"	25th	168	"
52	Najm-i-Akbar	...	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ráhu-llah Khan	...	"	24th	"	"	195	"
53	Najm-i-Hind	...	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	...	Pandit A. V. G. Krishn.	...	"	16th	"	"	350	"
54	Nasim-i-Agrá	...	Agrá	Ditto	Ditto	...	Jamnó Dás	...	"	23rd	"	"	96	"
55	Nashri-i-Hind	...	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	...	Kunj Bihari Lal	...	"	22nd	"	24th	110	"
56	Nischn-i-Mulk	...	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	...	Itishamu-l-din	...	"	19th	"	26th	...	...



## List of papers examined — (concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
57	Nūr-A/shān	...	Urdū	Weekly	Rev. C. B. Newton...	July 24th	1884.	775 copies.
58	Nūr-i-Badā'n	...	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	" "	July 26th	300 "
59	Nūr-i-Abdār	...	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lal	June 28th & 21st July.	" "	140 copies (in- cluding 48 copies taken by Govt.)
60	Nyāya Sudhā	...	Marāthī-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Bāsudeva Bhāskar,	July 23rd	" "	350 copies.
61	Oudh Akhbār	...	Urdū	Daily	Sheo Prasād	" "	22nd to 28th respectively.	605 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govt.)
62	Oudh Punch	...	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjād Husain	22nd	25th	450 copies,
63	Panjāb Akhbār	...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim,	" "	" "	275 "
64	Panjāb Punch	...	Ditto	Weekly	Kirozu-l-din	19th	22nd	150 "
65	Patiālā Akhbār	...	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	21st	23rd	" "
66	Prayāg Samāchār	...	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	" "	25th	363 "
67	Prince of Wales Gazette.	...	Urdū	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	28th	28th	700 "
68	Qaisar Akhbār	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	20th	23rd	" "
69	Rāṣṭra-i-Hind	...	Ditto	Ditto	Muharram Ali	26th	26th	110 "
70	Rāṣṭra-i-Akhbār	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Husain	" "	" "	400 "
71	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nādir Ali Shāh	23rd	24th	350 "
		...				22nd & 25th	23rd & 26th respectively.	420 "



72	Rajpūtānā Gazette	Ajmere	Hindī-Urdū	Weekly	Murād Ali	21st	...	23rd	...	160	"
73	Reformer	Lahore	Urdū	Ditto	Pandit Hargopal	23rd	...	26th	...	700	"
74	Rekht Akhbār	Delhī	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahā Nārāyan	24th	...	27th	...	150	"
75	Sabhd Kapūthalā	Kapūthalā	Ditto	Weekly	Dīvān Mathurā Dās	19th	...	23rd	...	150	"
76	Sādiqu-i-Akhdār	Bhāwalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Dwārka Nāth	24th	...	27th	...	264	"
77	Saijan Ktrī Sudhdhar.	Udaipur	Hindī	Ditto	Banshī Dhar	21st	...	"	...	215	"
78	Shula-i-Tār	Cawnpore	Urdū	Ditto	Muhammad Ibrāhīm.	22nd	...	24th	...	175	"
79	Tahsib	Morādābād	Ditto	Ditto	Bāhat Ali Khān	19th	...	22nd	...	105	"
80	Tamennā	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Pūran Chand	24th	...	27th	...	125	"
81	Vast-i-Hind	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Kirār Husain	20th	...	23rd	...	200	"
82	Victoria Paper	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Gyān Chand	18th to 24th	...	22nd to 27th respectively.	...	900	"
83	Vriti Dhar	Dhār	Marāthī	Weekly	Harī Bhāskar	21st	...	26th	...	120	"
84	Waqāyo-i-Ālam	Ghazīpur	Urdū	Ditto	Sirāju-din Ahmad	"	...	23rd	...	300	"

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